THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY CANNON & SPENCER. | A Weekly Family Newspaper---Devoted to National and State Politics, Literature, Markets, Home and Foreign Intelligence, &c. | TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

Volume 4. SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1856. Number 1.

DR. A. M. NESBITT

OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store.

Salisbury, May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

DR. CHARLES T. POWE

HAVING permanently located in salisbury, respectfully tenders his profesional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.

Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. tf14

Dr. MILO A J. ROSEMAN

A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE,

HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his *Professional Services* to the people of the surrounding country.

Rowan Co., May 27 1856. 50—6m

W. P. ELLIOTT,

(Late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C)

GENERAL COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Orders for Merchandize, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly at ended to.

June 1. 1855. 1—4mt 1y.

WM. K. BRAILSFORD.

Commission Merchant

AND AGENT FOR

Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.

LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale,

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

S L Dowell, | **R A Rogers,** | **W D Dowell.**
of Georgia. | of Alabama. | of Florida.

DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.

FACTORS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE PRESENT great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.

☞ BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN. ☜

Sept. 25, 1855. 17—1y.

G. A. NEUFFER. R. E. HENDRIX

NUEFFER & HENDRIX,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

AUGUST, 9, 1855. 11—1y.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.

Upland and Sea Island Cotton

AND RICE

Factors,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION

Merchants,

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and take Subscriptions, &c.; Paper Factories, Flour Mills, Brown's S. I. Gins, C. Brown & Co's Saw Gins, Lumber Mills. Tobacco Factories, Longworth's Champagne, Spirits Terpentine Distilleries. Also, sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c., at moderate rates.

Nov. 20 24.

W. H. MARSH,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

November 27, 1855. 25—1y.

PETER W. HINTON

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

TOWN POINT,

NORFOLK, VA.

Special Attention Paid to Selling

Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c, Also,

To Receiving & Forwarding Goods.

REFER TO

H. L. ROBARDS, ESQ, Salisbury, N. C.
CHAS. L. HINTON, ESQ, Wake Co., N. C.
J. G. B. Roulack, ESQ., Raleigh N. C.
GEO. W. HAYWOOD, ESQ., Raleigh, N. C.
WM. PLUMMER, ESQ., Warrenton, N. C.

August 16, 1855.

THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the smallest Head Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.

GEO. VOGLER.

Feb 24. '55 39tf,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE creditors of William Heathman's dec. estate, that I will be in Salisbury on Monday and Tuesday of August court for the purpose of settling said estate. *Positive* notice is given that all business remaining unsettled by that time will be placed in the hands of an officer,

JACOB FRALEY, Adm.

June 3; 4t51

STAGE HOUSE.

AT the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's. Line of *FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES*, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington Jamestown and Greensboro'.

Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.

May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

GRAND LECTURER.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.

May 28, 1855. 1—tf.

DR. J. J. SUMMEREL,

HAS removed to his Office at his residence where he will be happy to receive professional or personal calls from his friends.

N. B. There are many persons indebted to me by account, and have been for several year; I would earnestly urge all such to call and make settlement, which *must* be done by May Court, else I shall look out for a collector.

Jan. 29, 1856. 33—tf.

Boots & Shoes.

Gents Fine Calf Boots and Shoes.
Ladies Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Shoes and Boots.
Misses Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Brogans.
And a large Stock of Negro Shoes &c. &c.,

Just received and for sale by

MILLS, MOOSE & CO.

Salisbury, Feb. 12 1856. 1y—35.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.

A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and sky-light combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by H. L. ROBARDS.

New Clothing Store.

THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to give us a call, as we flatter ourselves that we are able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give us their patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close application to business to merit a conti nuance of the same.

F. H. BAUM & CO.

Jan. 8. 1856. 30—tf.

P. S. Remember the Mansion Hotel.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT

BAKER & OWEN,

ARE still carrying on the Manufactory of **Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,** one door above Boyden's New Building and opposite Robards' Hotel. They are and have been doing a great deal of Roofing and Guttering, which they warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

A large supply of TIN WARE constantly on hand, which they will sell lower than any body on this side of Jordan.

STILLS kept on hand and made to order. They have also on hand a large supply of

COOK--STOVES

of the most approved and latest improved patterns, among which is the MORNING STAR, (four sizes,) for the sale of which they have the exclusive right of this place, and they have no hesitancy in saying it is the best and most complete Stove that has ever been introduced in the Southern States.

February 19, 1856. 36—tf.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS.

Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VA.

ARE extensively engaged in the sale of FLOUR &c. Long experience, with every facility, enables us to guarantee promptness and satisfaction in all business.

REFER TO

Hon. Thomas Ruffin,	Alamance	County,	N. C.
John Newlin & Sons,	do.	"	"
Wm. R. Albright,	do.	"	"
Dr. P. A. Holt,	do.	"	"
John Long.	Randolph	"	"
J. H. Haughton,	Chatham	"	"
Hon. E. G. Reade,	Person	"	"
James Webb,	Orange	"	"
P. C. Cameron,	do.	"	"
John F. Lyon,	do.	"	"
Henry Whitted,	do.	"	"

And many others.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 26, 1856. 37—1y.

JAMES HORAH,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,

SALISBURY, N. C.

(One door below R. & A. Murphy's Store,

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of **Watches and Jewelry** of all kinds. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

March 11, 1856. 39—1y.

Blank Deeds for Sale

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

REMARKS OF FRANK. I. WILSON,

Delivered before the Wake County Democratic Club, at its organization, on the evening of the 19th May, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: The committee previously appointed to report permanent officers for the government of this club having performed their duty, it only remains for me to vacate the chair to which your partiality called me during the preliminaries of oruanization; and in retiring from my position I beg leave to submit a few remarks for your consideration.

At the meeting over which I was first called to preside, it was reported by some Know-Nothing correspondent of the Register, that I "was shaved and dressed for the occasion." With the usual instinct of Know Nothingism, that correspondent stated what was not so; but about next August he will find himself and his party the *cleanest shaved* and the *most neatly dressed* set of men that ever aspired to either glory or notoriety. If he chooses to report that I have come here to-night prepared "for the occasion," then, notwithstanding he is a Know Nothing, he will tell the truth—something, by the bye, seldom told by his confrers because it is in opposition to their principles. But I will save him the trouble, and will myself state that I *have* come prepared "for the occasion"—that I came on purpose; and if he can, he may report me *verbatim et literatem*, at which he showed himself quite an adept on a previous "occasion." But dismissing any further preface, I proceed.

When the history of Know Nothingism shall have been written, and when it shall have been viewed by an impartial and enlightened posterity, the sudden rise of that order will show the restless disposition of our people, its rapid progress will prove how easily they may be duped and misled, and its swift decline will alone redeem their character for honesty and integrity. As the overshadowing ism of the day—as a wild mania, begotten partly by fanaticism, partly by corruption, and partly by thoughtlessness, it will stand as a dark blot upon the enlightenment of the age, and as a stain upon the boasted freedom and liberality of our laws and institutions. As an evidence of the proneness of the human heart to bigotry and intolerance, it will be unanswerable; and as a proof of the degeneracy of the purity of our Republic, it will be conclusive. Let us hope that the degeneracy is but temporary, and that our people, with a mighty reaction, will not only regain their losses, but learn such a lesson as will prevent them from again being duped and made the pliant tools of reckless politicians, fanatical religionists and rascally abolitionists.

As an attempt to belie the creed of our patriot fathers who fromed our government, and who declared that ours was a land where the oppressed might find an asylum, and where religious intolerance should be unknown, this order deserves and will receive the execration of the liberal, fair minded and patriotic of all ages and countries. Even our children will view their fathers as we now view the witch-burners, Quaker-hangers and Baptist-whippers of old colonial New England. They will look back upon us as under a cloud—as a deluded generation, and in charity will attribute it to our ignorance rather than to our depravity.

The sanguine republican of the present day, who may have come to the conclusion that the problem of man's capability for self-government has been solved and that capability established, may well begin to doubt the correctness of his judgment as he views the rise and progress of this dark and intolerant spirit; and only in the rapidity with which it is hastening to decay can he find a re-assurance.

Clay and Webster and other giant intellects built up and for many years sustained a mighty party. The principles of that party were plain and well defined. They were broad and deep; and the banner on which they were inscribed was thrown fearlessly to the breeze. Under it rallied a numerous host, proud of their leaders, proud of their principles, and honest in their convictions. None doubted that their country's good was their chief aim. They sought not to entrap men in the dark and bind them to their measures by illegal oaths. They appealed not to the evil passions, prejudices and bigotry of men to win them to their cause. They relied not upon the ignorance, the heedlessness or the corrupt motives of men to attach them to their party. They went forth in the light of day, and proclaimed their principles and presented their measures. They sought the favor of men by proclaiming what they believed to be great truths. They appealed to the intelligence of men for support. They relied upon the soundness of their cause for its success.—They never thought of concealment and hypocrisy.

But one by one the principles and measures of this party were repudiated by the American people. In 1852 the great leaders were set aside, the great principles abandoned; and with one last struggle to triumph through the agency of military renown, that party sank forever. Its builders did not survive its fall. They saw its doom impending, and knew that doom was deserved. This knowledge was doubtless among the keenest pangs with which their great hearts ever throbbed.

For a time there was comparative stillness—a kind of restless, noiseless commotion—a seeking for something on which to settle down. Political chaos brooded over the fragments of the once great party of Henry Clay. The brilliant lights of that party had been extinguished, and the lesser luminaries looked about them in vain for a leader. They were at sea without helm or rudder; and the calmness around them—the calmness of magnanimous victors, that would not insult them with exultations—was more intolerable than storms [illegible].

Presently it began to be rumored that a new party was springing up in the country.—Clouds and darkness surround it, and mystery was its pavillion. All at once strange and unexpected results of elections occurred in the abolition towns of the Northern States. Men went to the polls and deposited their tickets, and when the votes were counted, it was found that some individual was elected whose name had not even been publicly mentioned in connection with the office. Wonder seized the uninitiated. The initiated kept dark, as they were sworn to do, or with a significant wink intimated that "Sam" was about, operating by some mysterious agency.

Hitherto it had been the boast of all political parties in our country that they openly declared and boldly advocated the principles they professed. They met their opponents in open field and fought bravely, and like men conscious that their cause was good. Any other course would have been considered dishonorable, and personally and politically degrading. But now there seemed to be a secret organization, a midnight conclave, banded together by some means for the accomplishment of something; but what it was, none could tell. Bound by God-forbidden oaths, the initiated would not reveal the secret. Fairness, boldness, honesty and independence were buried under the wicked oaths and disgusting ceremonies of a scheming, intriguing, dishonorable and hypocritical combination of desperate political aspirants and disappointed office-seekers. They plotted political assassination, and gloried in the success of their plots. DECEPTION was the main-spring of their success; SECRESY was the lever of their power.

But thanks to the old Democratic party—a party that has more eyes than Argus when the liberties of our country are endangered, and more arms than Briarius when those liberties are to be defended—the mystery was soon cleared up; and like all great mundane mysteries, it was found to have a very low, mean and insignificant origin.

One "Ned Buntline," alias E. Z. C. Judson, a few years ago founded a newspaper in that modern Sodom, New York, devoted to opposition to foreigners, serving as a directory for the depraved and immoral, and calculated to promote rascality in general. He was busy in organizing what he called "United American Brotherhoods," a secret society—Know Nothingism in embryo. He was married, and his wife bore him a child; but such was his outrageous conduct that she applied for and obtained a divorce from him, and the court gave into her keeping the child she had borne. At this he raised a mighty cry, attributing the result to "foreign influence," and he spoke as loudly, as eloquently, and fully as honestly of his "Americanism," as the great Know Nothing patriots of the present day.

Maddened at this "foreign influence" for protecting his "American" wife against his cruelty, and for saving what he so feelingly called his "American boy" from the blighting influence of a depraved father's precepts and examples, he stirred up a riot against the Irishmen of his city, which faintly foreshadowed the murders and conflagrations of Know Nothingism in its maturer years. Of this he was duly convicted and consigned to Sing Sing prison, from which he was released about a year afterwards by the first "American Brotherhood" Governor of New York—said Governor having just attained to power.—These are significant facts—remember them.

But this Buntline having had about twelve months' leisure in a private apartment furnished by the State of New York, improved his time in perfecting a scheme, a secret plan, shrouded in oaths and mummeries of various kinds, for establishing a political party to rule the destinies of this Republic. By an act of "American Brotherhood" executive clemency he came forth from his prison walls, went among his congenial spirits and put the ball in motion. Under the grandiloquent titles of "The Supreme Order of the Star Spangled Banner," and "The Sons of the Sires of '76," he inaugurated the birth of "Sam." He and his myrmidons flitted from town to town, from village to village, and from State to State; and with a zeal and perseverance that would have been commendable in a good cause, they spread the doctrines of "Sam," bowed down and worshipped "Sam," and crowned "Sam" king. In the darkness of night, when honest men were sleeping, was this spurious "Sam" adding to his strength.

That this was the origin of Know Nothingism is placed almost beyond a doubt. The chain of circumstantial evidence is almost, if not quite, complete; and it may be regarded as conclusive, inasmuch as Know Nothings, though denying this origin, *have shown no other.*

This "Ned Buntline," alias Judson, is now or was very recently, an abolition lecturer in the Northern States and in Canada; his design no doubt being to unite the British provinces with the Free State abolitionists, in a crusade against the South. He is one of those reckless, desperate characters that has nothing to lose, and who would revel over the ruins of the Republic, provided he thereby obtained [illegible]. An abandoned wretch, a profligate libertine, and a sensual devotee, he cares for nothing but the indulgence of his own base appetites. Lost to honor and to every manly impulse, he was a fitting instrument to originate and propagate the doctrines of Know Nothingism, with its bigotry, intolerance, deception, preparication and hypocrisy, accompanied by God-forbidden oaths, detestable ceremonies, and chains of the most abject political slavery. The improvement on Buntline's plan, by the addition of a *third degree*, with other oaths and mummeries, showed an imitator as willing, if not so able, as the originator himself.

Here, then, we have the origin of this modern "Sam," alias "United American Brotherhood," alias "Supreme Order of the Star Spangled Banner," alias "Sons of the Sires of '76," alias "The American Party:" for they have found it necessary to change their names about as often as they do their shirts, and for the very same reason:—to get rid of a dirty one and obtain another yet unsoiled.

And now we have this party of aliases in full operation. Contrast it with the present Whig party. Instead of Clay and Webster, behold George Law and Kenneth Rayner!—instead of giants, behold pigmies! Instead of men striving for the ascendency of great principles, behold a motley crew of broken down political hacks and disappointed office-seekers calling their aid a few low, degrading, but somewhat popular prejudices, and ready to run riot over the constitution, in order to obtain power and emoluments, or in order to wreak revenge upon former political comrades for not promoting them. Look at the great lights of the Whig party in North Carolina, who have not condescended to belittle themselves by crawling under a culvert, and some of whom are openly and independently acting with the Democratic party. We may instance Badger, Mangum, Graham, Morehead, Manly, Kerr, Clingman—all honored by the Whig party with high and responsible trusts. In their place we find the leaders of the new party such men as James B. Shepard, Andrew Jackson Steadman, and David Reid of Duplin—all renegade Democrats and disappointed office-hunters;—Rodgers and Puryear, who voted against the equality of the South with the North; Haughton, who says that that equality is degrading to the North to such an extent that the North ought not to submit to it; Gilmer, who has uniformly opposed Free Suffrage and who showed his anti-American feelings in time of the Mexican war, and a batch of others, all apostates, and whose apostacy, in almost every instance, may be traced to causes not calculated to add to their reputation either as men or as patriots. Professing "disgust for the wild hunt after office," they are mightier hunters than Nimrod himself.—In search of their game—*an office*—they climb the mountains of corruption; they hang upon the beetling crags of bigotry; and plunge into the dark ravines of deception. Professing an aversion to foreigners, they invite them on the stand to speak for Know Nothingism when they can find one so mean, so degraded, so Heaven-forsaken and hell-approved, as to renounce all pride of manhood all honesty, and all self-respect, and sell himself for less than Judas obtained for *his* treason. Pretending to be opposed to Roman Catholics, they receive Roman Catholics into their councils, admit them to their conventions; and some of them even marry Roman Catholic wives and send their children to Roman Catholic shools! Afraid of the poor old man called Pope Pius IX., lest he should overturn our goverment and destroyd our liberties, when they know he is propped upon his own throne by French bayonets, they yet nominate, as their candidate for the Presidency, a man who, at the time the nomination is made, is "hobnobbing" with the Pope, receiving his hospitalities, and for all we know, courting his influence in favor of Know Nothingism.

And yet this is the party that contains all the honesty, all the decency, and all the purity! Like the bee sucking honey from the poisonous flower, they have extracted the quintessence of the old "corrupt, rotten" parties, and lo! that quintessence is purity! From the "corrupt and rotten" ruins of the Whig party they have evolved the shadow of Gen. Taylor for President; and from the like ruins of the Democratic party they have brought forth the shade of the shadow of Gen. Jackson's wife for Vice-President! What mighty chemists they are! With their assistance it is highly probable that that "furrener," Louis Napoleon, who spent so many years of his life in vain search for the "Philosopher's Stone," might yet be successful. I trust that his majesty, having gotten through with his baby affairs, will next consider this matter; and if he should conclude to invite a few of our prominent Know Nothings to Paris, why, I think we can very well spare them.

But we have seen more of the fruits of Know Nothingism. We have seen what it brought forth in the pride of its strength and in the zenith of its ephemeral existence. In old abolition Massachusetts it first got into power. The history of its first Know Nothing legislature is familiar to us all. The celebrated "Hiss committee" is damned to the same fame [illegible] Know Nothingism. Under authority of that legislature, a parcel of [illegible], drunken, beastly men invaded the privacy of helpless and unoffending females; and with obscence language and action degraded themselves beneath the level of brutes. This was among the "first fruits" of Know Nothingism. Next we see it achieving its most brilliant success in Louisville, Ky., the weapons of its warfare being the knife, the revolver and the faggot. The trophies of that triumph were smouldering ruins, bloody corpses, the charred bones of foreign born citizens, the tears of widows, the wails of orphans, and without irreverence I believe I may add, the wrath of an angry God. All these were legitimate fruits. They were the inevitable results of arraying class against class. They were the natural productions of a combination of bigotry, fanaticism, corruption and depravitys. To such issues do the doctrines of Know Nothingism every where tend.

To point out all the results of Know Nothing power in the various States and Cities where it has been in the ascendency, would require more time than I have to devote to it. As a general rule corrupt officers have held the reins, intollerance has prevailed, persecutions have been inflicted, and the people have been ground down by oppressive taxation to pamper and fatten a few officials. Financial embarrassment, and final bankruptcy has followed in its track. We *hear* of it in Philadelphia, San Francisco and other cities; and we *feel* it even in Raleigh. But I forbear.—Let us submit to the powers that be, whether we respect them or not.

This Know Nothing *ism* is the first of the vile horde of Northern isms that has ever obtained a footing in the South. Let us hope it is the last. We can congratulate ourselves that it is rapidly disappearing—that it is flowing back to its souace and resolving itself into its original elements, *abolitionism freesoilism, federalism*, and the whole family of isms with one exception, and that one is *patriotism*. Wise—that deranged man, but who has a very great method in his madness—scotched the snake in Virginia; and Bragg will kill it in North Carolina. We have heard it said that the tail of a snake never dies till sunset, no matter what time of day you kill the snake; and I appoint sunset on the 7th of August next, for the last wiggle of the tail of the serpent of Know Nothingism in North Carolina.

In conclusion I say, let us rally as one man, united in purpose, to elect the men we have this day nominated in our County Convention. They may not all be the first choice of us all; but they are good and true men, and are worthy of the positions they are called to occupy. We have a commanding majority; and we would act foolishly in permitting dissensions among ourselves to give our enemies a triumph. I have no fears of any such result. When the sun goes down on the 7th of next August we can shout:

> "O, such a day.
> So fought, so followed, and so fairly won,
> Come not till now, to dignify the times,
> Since Caesar's fortunes."

THE HEIGHT OF IMPUDENCE.—For a nullifying State like Massachusetts, which has deliberately nullified the Constitution and laws of the United States, to raise a howl of indignation because the person of her representative in the United States Senate has been chastised for the sins of his tongue. She has no business in the Senate, any way; and it is a gross outrage upon the South, that a nullifying State is permitted to enjoy the benefits whilst she refuses to perform the duties of a number the Union.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

AIMING AT THE WRONG END.—*Teacher*—"Come here young scamp, and get a sound spanking."

Scholar,—"You haint got no right to spank me, and the copy you just set me, ses so."

Teacher.—"I should like to hear you read that copy."

Scholar.—"Yous shall (reads) let all the *ends* thou aimest at be thy country's, and so forth, and so forth,' and when you're a spankin' me, you aint aiming at no such end."

The east wing of the Louisiana Penitentiary has been burnt, involving a loss of $200,000. Nine prisoners escaped.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER.

TERMS:—For 1 year, TWO DOLLARS in advance—or, THREE DOLLARS if payment is delayed till the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at $1 per square for the first insertion and 25 cts. per square for each subsequent insertion.

BUSINESS CARDS, not exceeding one square inserted at $5 a year.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, 1856.

RATIFICATION MEETING—SPEECH OF PRESIDENT PIERCE.

The Democracy of Washington assembled on last Saturday evening, to ratify the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention. The meeting was most enthusiastic. Speeches were made by Hon. Samuel A. Smith, of Tennessee, the chairman, and by Senators Cass and Douglas.

At the conclusion of Judge Douglas's speech, the chairman announced that the meeting would adjourn for the purpose of serenading the President of the United State.—Preceded by the Marine Band, their numbers swelling at every step, the mass meeting, now formed into sections for marching order, proceeded to the presidential mansion, where they arrived about ten o'clock. Seldom have we seen a greater assemblage of people than were gathered about the Executive Mansion on this memorable occasion. The occasion, the place, the presence of so many men distinguished alike for their talents, their public services, and their devotion to the democratic cause, the exulting shouts of the gathered and gathering thousands, and the strains of music the more inspiring from their patriotic association, combined to form a scene which will be indelibly impressed upon the memory of all who witnessed it. Conspicuous among the crowd on the north portico of the building were Gen. Cass and Judge Douglas. Their beaming countenances showed how truly they sympathized with their fellow-citizens on this occasion of general joy and exultation.

After the band had played several airs, a loud, enthusiastic, and prolonged call was made for the President of the United States.—Promptly and gracefully the President appeared, in obedience to the popular summons, at one of the windows overlooking the portico. His appearance was followed by an outbreak of popular enthusiasm, and we might with truth add of popular affection, which has never been excelled in this or any other part of the Union. Cheer followed cheer, shout went up after shout, until it seemed that the call was made not to hear but to be heard. The band struck up "Hail to the Chief," but the music only added to the universal excitement. At the conclusion of this air the President spoke as follows:

PRESIDENT PIERCE'S SPEECH.

I congratulate you, my fellow-citizens, upon the occasion which brings you here, and I indulge the confident hope that the joy with which you hail the harmonious and unanimous result of the deliberations at Cincinnati may be strengthened and deepened by the ratifying voice of our countrymen.

It is pleasant to realize that, however other parties may be divided and distracted, there is nothing with us but union of purpose, and will be nothing but union in action. From this hour to that when the polls will be opened in November all prejudices and personal animosities among those who should cultivate mutual regard and afford mutual support will be laid aside; nay, even preferences which may have existed in our ranks are already no longer remembered. The preference of the convention is the preference in this crisis of every friend who cares more for the country than for himself. Devotion to the cause, and an earnest support of the standard-bearers who are to lead us through the great struggle, will constitute the controlling sentiment of the Democracy, North and South, East and West. We are all, I am sure, quite sincere in our convictions that not only the prosperity of the republic, but the perpetuity of this blessed Union, depends essentially upon the vindication and maintenance of the principles declared by the recent convention. But these principles can be vindicated and sustained only by concerted action, and that can only be secured by organization. Hence, fidelity to this organization and its usages becomes, like fidelity to principles, a cardinal virtue. The latter can only be manifested and made effectual through the former.

My friends will have duties to perform in the canvass which my position alone will prevent me from attempting to fulfil in person. It is never to be forgotten by me that, in 1852, older and better [many voices cried out "not better!"] soldiers than myself—(Mr. Buchanan and General Cass)—men who had been faithful and tried leaders through many years of labor and conflict—were passed by to call me from the retirement which I had sought, and to which I shall return without regret. May I not add, gentlemen, that, if life be spared, I shall go back to the State of my birth with a consciousness of having adopted no single measure of public policy during my administration which I did not believe to be demanded by the best interests of my country, nor one which does not, to-night, command the approbation of my judgment and my conscience.

The conduct of those older and better soldiers of whom I have spoken, and of the younger but nevertheless better soldier, [Judge Douglas,] now standing by the great, venerated, and good man, [Gen. Cass,] who, for so many years, has had not merely my confidence and respect but my affection will never cease to be gratefully remembered by me. They were all in the field, not merely to encourage and direct, but actually to lead the columns. Their energies were not put forth because the standard was in my hands, but because its bearer was, in their estimation, for the time being, the impersonation of those sound constitutional principles which they believed could alone give stability and permanence to this glorious fabric of our institutions.

It is cheering to know that the action of the late convention places the statesmen and patriots who are to lead us now, upon a platform identical, in scope and spirit, with that which I accepted with conviction of my Judgment, and with every sentiment of my heart, and that they are to occupy it with the standard lowered never an inch, so far as the strict construction of the constitution and the vindication of the constitutional rights of every portion of the Union are concerned.

Much and justly as we admire the patriotism, attainments, and private virtues of our standard-bearers, there will be nothing like man-worship in this contest. Men became comparatively insignificant as instruments, when great principles and the vast interests of a country like ours are involved. There will be, on your part, no appeal to unworthy passions, no inflammatory calls for a second revolution, like those which are occasionally reported as coming from men who have received nothing at the hands of their government but protection and political blessings, no declaration of resistance to the laws of the land, no invocation to the shedding of blood by those who have none to shed when our countrymen have stood face to face with foreign foes.—But the issue will summon you to a calm earnest struggle for the constitution, and consequently for the Union.

You will bear yourselves like men determined to cling to that sacred instrument as the only security from general wreck, and the only refuge from universal ruin. Men who feel and act with you will cling to it with patriotic wisdom and steady fortitude, and they will defend it, if need be, with heroic valor against all assaults from without or from within.

That a signal triumph awaits you in such a cause I entertain no doubt.

If, as I fully believe, our fathers were not only guided and sustained through the changing scenes and struggles of the revolution, but were inspired after its close to devise and adopt this constitution by Omnipotent Power, we may repose upon an humble but unwavering faith that that power will not permit the madness of their children to destroy it.

Accept, gentlemen, my best wishes for your collectively and individually, and my thanks for this gratifying call.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

"THE PRIVILEGES OF THE SENATE."

If the history of "Parliamentary privileges" were faithfully written, it would discover acts of usurpation and tyranny as enormous as have ever been perpetrated by an Eastern despot. The idea, that in a free country—a country governed by written constitutions and laws—where the person, property and liberty of the citizen are most solemnly guaranteed—there should exist a tribunal, at once the accuser, the law-maker, the judge, and the executioner, is abhorent to every conception of right and common sense. It stands out, a startling anomaly and a mocking contrast to that spirit which pervades, beautifies and vitalises free institutions.

Our readers are already apprised of the furious proceedings at the North, in consequence of Mr. BROOK's assault upon Mr. SUMNER; and how fanaticism and demagogueism have mingled their filthy tide of abuse and denunciation on the subject. We do not propose to trouble ourselves with that part of the subject. But, through all this tirade there has run an idea which has furnished a pretext for more than mere abuse. The idea is this: that Mr. BROOKS's assault upon Mr. SUMNER was a breach of the "privileges of the Senate." Unfortunately, the popular opinion at the North has been strengthened by the verdict of the Senate and the majority report of the House; so that, if what we believe to be the true constitutional view of the question ultimately prevails; it must be against fanatical sentiment, backed by Congressional action.

In order that the whole subject may be clearly understood, we will first state the positions assumed by the Senate and the majority report of the House Committee.

The Senate Report assumes:

1 "That the assault was a breach of the privileges of the Senate."

2. That "the Senate, for a breach of its privileges, cannot arrest a member of the House of Representatives, and *a fortioro*, cannot try and punish him; that such authority devolves upon the House *of which he is a member*."

The grounds upon which it bases the first conclusion are two-fold—the report of Mr. MC DUFFIE upon "the assault made in 1828, by Mr. RUSSEL DAVIS upon Mr. JOHN ADAMS, the Private Secretary of the President, after delivering a message to the House of Representatives, and while on his way to the Senate with another message;" and sundry precedents of the House of Representatives, in which "an assault upon a member for words spoken in debate," were held to be "a violation of the privileges of the House. Now, as to Mr. MCDUFFIE's report, it appears on its face to have been made upon a case wholly different from the present. Mr. ADAMS, the party assaulted was in the actual discharge of his duties to Congress; both Houses were in session; and, as Mr. MCDUFFIE well said, the assault was not only a violation of the privileges of the House, "but of the immunity which it is bound, upon every principle, to guarantee to the person selected by the President as the organ of official communications to Congress." We do not conceive, therefore, that Mr. MCDUFFIE's report has any application whatever to the present case, in which the assault was committed when neither House was in session, and by a member of the House acting in his individual capacity, upon a member of the Senate acting in the same capacity. As to the precedents cited, we shall examine, at the proper time, the principles upon which they are based.

These two points comprise, in fact, all that the Senate report says in support of principle that "an assault upon a member for words spoken in debate, is a violation of the privileges of the Senate."

We next come to the majority report of the House Committee, and here, instead of a discussion of the principle—a vindication of the extreme course it proposes in reference to Mr. BROOKS, by arguments drawn from the Constitution or parliamentary practice,—we find it frankly admitted by the committee that "they do not undertake to argue the question as to what constitutes a breach of privilege;" but regarding "the passage of the resolution raising the committee as a declaration on the part of the House of its power to call its members to account for such acts as violate the privileges of the Senate," they without any argument whatever, adopt the conclusions of the Senate, and report accordingly.

Here, then, upon a question deeply affecting the rights of every citizen—a question involving the exercise of absolute and arbitrary powers, and in the midst of the wildest excitement and exasperation,—we have action taken in Congress—action calculated to awaken the intense interest of the whole country—and yet no word of argument offered, but a few precedents only, by which it is to be justified. In a matter of such great moment, the country has a right to be fully informed. Precedents, we know, can be cited to sustain any cause, and to sanction usurpation, however gross. Precedent is the mask which tyranny wears when it strikes its deadliest blows. It legalised the exactions of shipmoney, until, JOHN HAMPDEN arose and bid it defiance. We are disposed to look behind it, and, in the noble language of the Earl of CHATHAM, to ask, "What is this mysterious power, undefined by law, unknown to the citizen, which we must not approach without awe, nor speak of without reverence—which no man may question, and to which all men must submit?"

THE KANSAS REBELLION MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

It is a mistake, and a serious mistake to suppose that the recent difficulties in and about Lawrence were occasioned by any considerable number of *bona fide* Kansas settlers from the free States. We have expressed, says the Detroit Free Press, the confident opinion that the collision at Lawrence was predetermined by the northern Abolition Presidential operators—that the resistance to the execution of legal process was prearranged for the sole and express purpose of procuring the very result over which so much excitement is sought to be raised. The plan was so comprehensive as to embrace the manner and the means of spreading the exagerated accounts of the affair brought to us by telegraph. If proof, other than that which the whole transaction wears upon its face, were wanting to convince even the skeptical that we did not express a mistaken opinion, it is to be found in the subjoined intercepted letter, addressed to Governor Robison by one of the Lawrence rebels. It bears date, 'Lawrence, May 13, 3 p. m.," and was sent after Robison, who had left for the East:

Governor Robison: The bearer of this is one of us. We have, since you left, in addition to the forces, nine hundred and eighty more to join us, all well armed, and will give the border ruffians hell, whenever and wherever we find them. But be sure and send us more of rifles, powder, and ball. We must have two more pieces of cannon to plant on the northeast corner of the fort. In the morning we intend to send our women and children to different parts of the Territory. Before this reaches you, you will hear of a slaughter among the pro-slavery men and ruffians in case he cannot see you immediately.

"We want more men if you can prevail on them in Ohio, Massachusetts and New York to come immediately. Call on Greely, Seward, Banks, Campbell, Beecher, etc. Do not call on Fillmore's friends; if you do, we may be betrayed before the election comes off. See Beecher yourself, and have the prayers of all the churches in behalf of liberty, freedom and the entire annihilation of the rebels of the Southern States. While writing, news has just come of one hundred and fifty more men armed, making in all two thousand seven hundred and sixty well armed and well drilled men, well experienced and brave officers. Reeder is still with us. They think he has left the place. Write as soon as you make the right impression on the eastern people. I think we can hold out three or four months with provisions, &c., except powder and balls. By order of the Committee.

"Be sure and take care of this Don't let the men in Lexington get it."

The address upon the letter was "Gov. Robinson, Idependence, or Lexington, or Jefferson City." Is it not a precious document? Does it not throw a flood of light upon the "free State" operations in Kansas? There is no doubt of its genuineness.

IMPROVED SHOE.—A newly invented shoe is attracting much attention in Philadelphia. The sole is made entirely of gutta-percha, the shoe otherwise being like the ordinary leather made. The sole is applied to the upper part by pressure. The inner sole and upper portion when stretched over the last, is first punctured by a punch, and the gutta-percha, in a soft state, is then pressed, by mechanical means, upon this inner sole; the material is forced through the punch holes, and the shoe is then held together as if it had been pegged, though much more securely, for the gutta-percha fills entirely the punch holes, and even forms a sort of rivet-head on the inside of the shoe. These shoes, it is said, can be made thirty per. cent, cheaper than the leather-soled shoes, are entirely impervious to water, and may be worn, like leather-soled shoes, at any season of the year, without inconvenience.

Mrs. Muggins is cousin to the old maid who, when asked why she wore gold fringed garters, said she did'nt know "what might happen."

MURDER OF SOUTHERNERS IN KANSAS.

A letter from Lawrence, Kansas, dated May 23d, gives an account of the murder of the eight pro slavery men on the Ossawatomie creek. It says:

Five men are known to have been killed. A. P. Wilkinson, a member of the Kansas legislature, who was humorously called "The gentleman from Ossawatomie," was dragged from the bed in which his wife was lying sick. She begged for her husband's life, but the only answer replied was that she had "kind friends." He was cut to pieces. An old man by the name of Doyle, and two sons, were slain—one of them, a lad, had his hands and ears cut off by the abolitionists, and after suffering for some time, they quartered his head.

Then there was a Mr. Sherman, whom they butchered so that his wife could hear the death blow and the dying groans.

Within a few days many families have arrived here from Hickory Point in Kansas, who were driven from their farms, and in some cases their negroes and horses stolen. The negroes were told that they could go to Missouri and be slaves, or stay and be free. Those that remained were armed—some would not remain.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.—It would take a hundred gutta percha canes, each wielded by an athletic border ruffian, to beat into the heads, of the Fresoil press and orators, the plain and palpable distinction between freedom of speech and personal abuse. They either cannot, or, as we are inclined to suspect, will not, see the difference. A man might as well claim the privilege of going into the streets in the garments which nature has furnished him, and resent any attempt to punish his brutality as a violation of liberty in his person, as a foulmouthed traducer of his fellow-man complain that the punishment of his blackguardism is an assault upon freedom of speech. If it was the intention to strike at freedom of speech in the person of Sumner, why was he selected as the first victim? Why was not some small, weak man like Seward selected, instead of a robust, vigorous man, weighing two hundred pounds? The doctrines of Seward are as odious to the South as those of Sumner, but the one has carefully abstained from personalities, and the other was grossly personal, which personality, not freedom of speech, was punished by Mr. Brooks. It is well known that an abolition paper, the National Era, has long been published in Washington, but its editor, whilst he has indulged the largest liberty of thought and of expression, has never been assailed by anybody, because he has given no personal provocation for such assault.

It is useless, however, to address reason to Freesoilers. It suits their purposes to represent the purely personal affair between Brooks and Sumner as an assault upon the freedom of speech. Let them go ahead! They can delude no one but themselves—*Richmond Dispatch.*

BRYAN & OLDHAM,
GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON N. C.
1 y.--52. pd.

Valuable Plantation For Sale.

I OFFER to sell at private sale, the plantation on which I formerly lived, situated in Rowan County, about one mile to the left of the direct Road leading from Salisbury to Gold Hill, and about nine miles and a half miles from Salisbury, adjoining the lands of P. N. Heilig, J. A. Linn and others, containing about

178 Acres,

any person wishing to purchase said plantation, will please call on Peter Trexler who is living two and a half miles north west from the former place. Terms agreed upon by the parties.

JACOB TREXLER
May 13th, 1856, tf—48.

GRAY & TANSEY

DEALERS in and manufacturers of MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &c, are prepared to furnish, at short notice, and in a style of finish, unequalled in the South, all kinds of work in their line. Call and see us. We warrant satisfaction in all cases.
Salisbury, N. C. May 20, 1856. 49-tf

China, Glass & Queensware.

TEA & Chamber Sets, in various styles; also a general assortment of Goblets, Tumblers, Wines, &c, &c, for sale by
J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.
Jan. 1, 1856. 30—

Dr. S. REEVES

HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, offers his professional services to the public.
Office, 2 doors below Benj. Julian's Store.
May 6, 1856. 47tf

Fresh Supplies.

NOS. 1, 2, and 3, Mackerel, in bbls, half bbls, quarter bbls, and Kits.
Spiced Salmon, Pickled & Smoked Herring,
Tea, Pepper, Spice, Ginger,
Soda Biscuits, Reisins, Almonds,
Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses,
Pickles, Sauces, Soda, Table Salt,
Currants, Maccaroni together with a large assortment of Groceries of every kind all of which we will sell at low prices, either whole-sale or retail. MILLS, MOOSE & Co.
Salisbury, May 13th 1856. tf—48.

OUR CANDIDATE STANDS UPON THE PLATFORM.

In Lancaster, June 6th, Mr. Buchanan addressed the Keystone Club in these words.

Gentlemen of the Keystone Club—I give you a most hearty and warm welcome to my abode. I congratulate you, not upon my nomination, but upon the glorious privilege of being citizens of this great Republic. Your superiority over the people of other countries has been fully demonstrated by the conduct of the vast concourse assembled during the past week at Cincinnati. Upon any similar occasion in Europe the voluntary expression of the people would have been drowned in martial music, and their actions controlled by an army with banners. How unlike the spectacle at Cincinnati, where delegates from the people of the different States met in convention, and under the protection of the Constitution and the laws harmoniously deliberated upon a subject of vital importance to the country.

Gentlemen, 2 weeks since, I should have made you a longer speech, but now that I have been placed upon a platform OF WHICH I MOST HEARTILY APPROVE, *and being the representative of the great Democratic party, and not simply James Buchanan, I must square my conduct according to that platform and insert no new plank, nor take one from it. That platform is sufficiently broad and national for the whole Democratic party. This glorious party, now more than ever, has demonstrated that it is the true conservative party of the constitution and of the Union.*

METHODISM AND SLAVERY.—The Methodist General Conference at Indianapolis has settled the question of the "Discipline of the Church," in the matter of slavery. The report which gave rise to the discussion contained a resolution condemning the buying, selling and holding of slaves. The "Discipline," as it stands, forbids "buying and selling human beings." It was urged, in opposition to the proceeding, that slavery is a civil institution alone, not created by the church and not to be destroyed by the church. To pass this required a two thirds vote, and the vote being yeas 121, nays 65, the proposition to amend was decided, in the negative On the 30th, an effort was made to press through the second resolution of the slavery report, rendering all slaveholders liable to the Discipline for the sin of slavery; but it was finally laid on the table by a vote of 123 to 62.

THE PEOPLE WILL FURNISH HIM WITH A HALL.

The following prophetic paragraph, appeared in the New York Journal of Commerce, of the issue of April 26:

"The Know Nothing councils of Philadelphia have refused the use of the Hall of Independence for the reception of the Hon. James Buchanan. Never mind; the people will furnish him a hall, after the 4th of March next, which will be 'sufficient for all practical purposes.'"

A fool in high station is like a man on the top of a mountain—every body appears small to him, and he appears small to every body else.

LIST OF LETTERS, REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SALISBURY.

June 7th 1856.—

A.
Mrs. C. Allison, Isaac Allen, Miss M. A. Alston, Nelson S. Anderson.

B.
Mrs. M. A Brewer, W. A. Beeks, Beardslie, (Machenist,) B. Brice, 2, Mrs. Nancy E. Baily, Henry Brath, J. Barringer, E. M Barkley, J. P. Barrick, Mrs. C. Brown, James Burkhead, Hon D. M. Barringer, Dr. R. P. Bessent, J. R. Bell, C. H. Brackett.

C.
J. Carncross, W. A. Caldwell, Henry Canup, Miss F. J. J. Cairns, D. M. Crenshaw, E. Coon, Miss S. Champlain, Miss, Culvert, D. Canup, James S. Cowan, A. Caldwell.

D.
Rev. A. F, Dickson, John C. Deaton.

E.
To the Executors of the estate of John McRae, C. Earnhart, S. Eleem.

F.
C. Frasier, Dr. W. C. Freeman.

G.
H. H. Goldsmith 3, F. M. Graham, Agent Gold Hill Mining Co., Grafton Gardener, T. S. Gae, J. W. Gavertt, 2, Staples & Golloway, W. W. Griffith.

H.
S. N, Heathman, Miss M. Hudson, A. S. Henderson, 2, Alfred Harris.

J.
C. H. Jones, J. C, Jenkins, Peter Josey.

K.
Dr. S. Kerr, 4, R. Karrigan, Mr. Karr Director N. C. R. R., D. Klutts, S, A. Klutts.

L.
Miss A. Lawrance, Mrs. S. A. G. Lyerly, Jonathan Lyerly, Julius E. Lynch, Samuel Long, Moses Lord.

M.
James McDuffy, R. Morrison, B. Martindale, G. Miller, Samanthy McDaniel, W. T. Martin

O.
A. Alshesky, A. Oppenheimer.
Miss E. S. Peeler, John Pendergrass, Geo. S. Parker, 3.

S.
J. R. Stafford 2. C. Sumner, W. Sheek, S. Southard, J. B. Simpson, A. Shemwell, R, Sterling, S. Shuford, E, Strayhorn, F. Steel, E. Swicegood, E. Seagraves, Dely Swink, 2, E. Sears, Cisroe Seaford, Ellen Swink, D. H. Strother 2, O. H. Smith, W, Simmerson W. Sabret.

T.
John O. Turner, S. Trexler, Joseph E. Todd.

V.
Henry Valentine.

W.
John Wimbish, Henry Walls, Geo, Wayent, S. B. Warmoth,

Y.
R. S. Young care of Phifer & Yorke.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN P. M.

THE GREAT RESTORATIVE.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED BY DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.

☞ Mr. Jonathan Houghman, of West Union, Park County; Illinois, writes to the proprietors, Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, that he had suffered greatly from a severe and protracted attack of Fever and Ague, and was completely restored to health by the use of the Liver Pills alone. These Pills unquestionably possess great tonic properties, and can be taken with decided advantage for many diseases requiring invigorating remedies; but the Liver Pills stand pre-eminent as a means of restoring a disorganized Liver to healthy action; hence the great celebrity they have attained. The numerous formidable diseases arising from a diseased Liver, which so long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of the United States, are now rendered easy of cure, thanks to the study and perseverance of the distinguished physician whose name this great medicine bears—a name which will descend to posterity as one deserving of gratitude. This invaluable medicine should always be kept within reach; and on the appearance of the earliest symptoms of diseased Liver, it can be safely and usefully administered.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. *M'LANE'S* CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of PITSBURGH, PA. There are other Pill purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. *M'Lane's* genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature*
[6] FLEMING BROS.

J. F. ANDERSON. W. D. REYNOLDS

Anderson & Reynolds, Grocers AND *Commission Merchants*,

No. 10, ROANOKE SQUARE,
NORFOLK, VA.

KEEP always on hand a full assortment of GROCERIES, and give active attention to sales of FLOUR and PRODUCE generally, avoiding unnecessary charges, and making prompt returns.
February 26. 1856. 37—1y.

E. Nye Hutchison, *Commission Merchant*,

CHARLOTTE N. C.
will sell on Commission
Cotton, Corn, Flour, Whert and all
Country Produce
IN CHARLOTTE, CHARLESTON, AND NEW YORK
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

REFERENCES:
J. H. Jenkins, Esq., Salisbury; George W. Williams & Co. Charleston; A. Hunt, Lexington; Robert Soutter, Esq., New York.
February 26, 1856. 37—1y.

Dr. T. Hill,

HAVING located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens generally. Office at the Rowan House.
Salisbury, Feb, 19, 1856. 36—1y.

THE Jersey Settlement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his JERSEY PLANTATION of

700 Acres

of Oak and Hickory land about one half of which is cleared and in the cultivation of Grass, Wheat, Corn, Oats and Cotton. The improvements consist in part of Dwelling house, Office, Negro houses, Ice house, Barns, Grist and Saw Mills.

The Mill-Seat is one of the best in the country, with a large and constant supply of water, offering fine facilities for the manufacture of flour and the sawing of lumber. There is on the premises a Well of excellent water, besides numerous Springs. The place is situated on the road leading from Salisbury to Fayetteville, one mile from the Yadkin River, three miles from the N. C. R. R. and near Holtsburg Station. He would sell it all together or divide it into two tracts, and give possession almost any time this fall. He offers favorable terms; one fourth cash, the other payments at six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest from date with bond and approved security, also, mortgage on the property.

ORSTON BRADSHAW.
May 14th, 1856. 3m-49.

GREAT CHANCE

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIANS
TO OBTAIN WATCES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE & SPECTACLES.

MR, JANKE of the firm of Myers & Janke Richmond Va., will be in this place about the 10th of June with a large assortment of Watches of the best Makers, which they will warrent in any respect as represented. They are of the following celebrated makers (imported by themselves,) E. D. Johnson, Tobias, Patrick, Phillips, Ritchards, and others, among the assortment are some that can be wound up without a key, their stock of

JEWELRY

is such as bound to give satisfaction, having every style that is manufactured at this time, among the assortment will be found the following styles of Earrings, Pins, bracelets of Gold Stone, Cameo and Lava, also a full assortment of Guard & Vest Chains, Shirt Studs, Sleeve & Collar Buttons, Lockets, Gold Pencils & Pens, Seals, Armlets, Finger Rings, Gold & Silver Thimbles & Hair Jewelry also a larg assortment of

SILVER WARE

such as Table & Tea Spoons, Butter Knives, Forks, Cups, Sugar Spoons, Salt & Mustard Spoons, &c.

WATCH REPAIRING,

Mr. Janke being a practical workman will pay particular *attention* to the repairing of Watches. He has an experience of fifteen years in that branch, as those who have fine watches that need repairing should avail themselves of this opportunity as they will be fully satisfied with all work done by him.

SPECTACLES, SPECTACLES:

M. Janke being also a practical Optecian will fit glasses to any sight, he has with him a variety of Gold, Silver, Steel & Plated Spectacles. Those having any affect in their sight should call at once, as by using suitable glasses will be the only means of preserving the sight. He will also fit glasses to old frames. All in want of any thing in the line of the subscribers will now have a chance of obtaining goods at extensively low prices, so come one and come all and secure some of the bargain, at the store of E. Myers.

MYERS & JANKE.
Salisbury, May 27, 1856. 4w—50.

A SPLENDID

ASSORTMENT of HATS and CAPS, just receiving by
JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.
Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

REPUBLICAN BANNER

JNO. C. CANNON—GEO. H. SPENCER.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 17.

Democratic Ticket:

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA:

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

For Governor:

THOMAS BRAGG,

of Nortnampton.

ELECTORS for President and Vice-Presiden

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
H. M. SHAW, of Currituck
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

DISTRICTS:
1st. WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
4th. GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th. S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
7th. R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th. W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR THE COMMONS:
WILLIAM A. WALTON,
Maj. N. F. HALL.

WE are requested to announce CALEB KLUTTS, as a Candidate for re-election for High Sheriff, at the ensuing August Election.

CAMPAIGN BANNER

With the view of giving the BANNER a wider circulation during the ensuing campaign, it will be sent to subscribers at the following rates;—

One copy, for six months,	$1
Six copies,	$4
Ten copies,	$8
Twenty copies,	$15

We respectfully solicit subscriptions.

The nomination of Mr. Buchanan does not lie on the stomachs of the K. N's very easily, while the Democratic press throughout the land is enthusiastic in his praise; but the manner in which the K. N's *lie* on Mr. Buchanan shows that they regard him as a formidable opponent—as a dreaded rival for Presidential honors. The abuse with which they have opened the campaign, since his nomination, is unparalelled in political history, which can only be accounted for in the fact that their defeat and total annihilation await the result of the suffrages of the people. Their madening zeal only shows the desperation of the cause they are endeavoring to prop up yet a little while longer. The Democrats, on the other hand, survey the battle field with perfect calmness while with unruffled temper they wage the war with increasing activity. The Democrats understand the maneuveries and sophistry of their opponents, they have reconnoitered every point in the enemies ranks and are prepared to achieve a glorious conquest in August and November next. Buchanan, Breckenridge, Bragg and VICTORY.

MR. FILLMORE'S ANTECEDENTS.

THE RECORD!

We call attention to the following letter written by the Know Nothing candidate for the Presidency of the United States, written to the chairman of "*The Anti-Slavery Society of the county of Erie.*"

BUFFALO, Oct. 17, 1838.

SIR: Your communication of the 15th inst., as chairman of a committee appointed by "*The Anti-Slavery Society of the County of Erie,*" has just come to hand. You solicit my answer to the following interrogatories:

1st. Do you believe that petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery and the slave trade ought to be received, read, and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people?

2d. Are you opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein?

3d. Are you in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses to abolish the internal slave trade between the States?

4th. Are you in favor of immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?

I am much engaged, and have no time to enter into an argument or to explain at length my reasons for my opinion. I shall, therefore, content myself for the present by answering all your interrogatories in the AFFIRMATIVE, and leave for some future occasion a more extended discussion of the subject.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Now, we ask, is not Mr. Fillmore an abolitionist? and can his friends hope that even a Southern State will vote for him. Mr. Fillmore in 1838 said that he was "opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, *under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein,*" and that he was in favor of immediate legislation *for the abolition of Slavery* in the District of Columbia. Mr. Fillmore's record is a mass of pollution and smells heaven high with the rank of free negroes; and yet is held up to the South, by *Southern presses,* as a Southern man with Southern principles.

In December of the same year, Mr. ATHERTON member of Congress from New Hampshire, offered the following amongst other resolutions:

"That all attempts on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or the Territories, or to prohibit the removal of a slave from States to States, or to prohibit the removal of a slave from States to States, or to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the Confederacy and another, with the views aforesaid, *are in violation of the constitution,* destructive to the fundamental principle on which the Union of the States rests, and *beyond the jurisdiction of Congress.*"

Mr. FILLMORE voted AGAINST it. Such is Mr. Fillmore's record. Will the people of the South sustain such a "patriot." NEVER!

☞ No liberal man would impute a charge of unsteadiness to another for having changed his opinion.

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN.

The nomination of this gentleman for the Presidency, has, of course, led to biographical demonstrations in his behalf from many sources. We content ourselves with stating his history thus:

He was born in the county of Franklin, Pennsylvania, and is now in the sixty-fifth year of his age. In 1814-'15 he was elected to the Legislature of his State.

From 1820 to 1831, he was a member of the House of Representatives, declining a reelection after the first Congress of Gen. Jackson's administration. He was a supporter of Monroe's administration—an opponent of the policy of John Quincy Adams—a friend and adherent of Jackson.

President Jackson tendered him and he accepted the mission to Russia, in 1832.

On his return from abroad, he was elected U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania—he remained in that body eleven years, from 1834 to 1845, acting as chairman of the Foreign Relations committee. He was a warm advocate of the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Leaving the Senate, he was appointed Secretary of State by President Polk, where he remained until the expiration of the term.

Mr. Buchanan then returned to Pennsylvania, and remained in retirement until tendered the mission to England by the present administration, which he accepted, and fulfilled the duties of it until a few months since.

Such is a summary of the note-worthy positions Mr. Buchanan has filled. In all of them, he has displayed, ability and manifested a spirit of perfect devotion to the fundamental ideas of Democracy, while his opinions have been invariably given in a tone of moderation, and with a respect for the opinions of others, which reflects credit on his political moderation.

☞ The Columbia Daily Times, recently the organ of the American party in South Carolina, in speaking of the abrogation by the late session of the National Council, of the "oaths of secrecy" and instituting in their stead a "pledge of honor," says: "We would as willingly accept a pledge of *honor* from a highwayman as we would from a New York or Massachusetts Know Nothing, for we regard the two representatiwes on a perfect equality so far as *honor* is concerned."

COL. SHERWOOD: The committee of arrangements in relation to the celebration of the completion of the N. C. Railroad, have had the same under their consideration, and for various reasons unnecessary to mention here, but well understood in this community, have agreed to dispense withe the celebration entirely. COMMITTEE.

[*Greensboro' Patriot*

Wonder what the "reasons" are that the Committee deem so "unnecessary to mention here?" Very likely that they are afraid to let the people who would attend see that the Road is under most unexceptionable management, and thereby have ocular demonstration that the charges of Mr. Gilmer and his friends against the Road are truthless

☞ We invite atttention to the advertisement of Messrs BREM & STEELE, Wholesale and Retail Merchants, Charlotte, N. C., who are in receipt of their *second supply* of Spring Goods. They are large, liberal and enterprising dealers—their establishment extensive and city-like—and are enabled to suit all kinds of purchasers.

☞ We are glad to announce that the Rowan Cotton Factory, located in this town, is again in operation. It is under the direction of competent, energetic and reliable business men. We like to see such things "push along keep moving." See advertisement.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

On Sunday evening last *Sam Brandon*, a valuable and likely slave belonging to Col. H. L. ROBARDS of the Rowan House, was run over by the train from the east on the Central Road, and received injuries from which he died in a few hours. The wheels of the entire train passed over him awfully mangling his lower limbs. The accident happened at the Salisbury Station. Surgical aid was immediately had and the mutilated parts ampatated by Drs. Summerell and Reeves, but the injuries proved fatal.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Messrs. WHITE & CANNON of the Steam Flouring Mills Concord, have presented us with a sack of superior Flour, of their manufeature, for which they have our thanks. The bread made from this flour cannot be surpassed for whiteness, sweetness and lightness.—These Mills have been recently put in through repair under the supervision of Mr. R. Nutt of Salem, a machinist of distinction, and will now compete with the first Mills in the country.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.—No 2 of this volume has been received. Contents: British family histories; Lewis on early Roman History; The Handanes; Modern Painters; The Triton and the Minnows; Southey's Letters; The Peace and its effects on the Condition of Turkey; Montalembert on the Political Future of England. Price $3. Address Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton St., New York.

FIRE.

We learn that on the night of Wednesday, the 4th inst., the store-house of Gen. Charles R. Jones, of Williamsburg, Iredell county, was destroyed by fire. No doubt, from what we learn, but it was the work of an incendiary, Loss about $3,000. Insurance $1,000.

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS IN COLUMBIA, S. C.

We see. that the *Northern* Mechanics in Columbia are endeavoring to *Abolitionize* that city, and have been guilty of offering personal indignities to some of the most esteemed citizens of the place. On Saturday night last they had a torch-light procession and an effigy burning, at which they gave *three groans* for BRITTON of the *Times* because he had published an editorial advocating *slave-labor* and opposing the expulsion, by law, of the free negroes from South Carolina.

☞ The news from Kansas continues of the most startling character. The war has begun in earnest. Every mail brings us intelligence of blood shed. The latest news is that a number of unoffending pro-slavery men have been cruelly butchered, their dead bodies horribly mangled, and their wives and children driven from the Territory at the point of the bayonet. The cry is for men and money from the South to aid our friends who have gone to battle for our rights. They need succor—shall they not have it? Will we be content to look idly on, at the butchery of pro-slavery men without making an effort to render assistance?

What have we in North Carolina done for the Southern cause in Kansas? *Nothing.* Whilst almost every Southern State in the Union has contributed men and money we have stood tamely by. Are we not as much interested in the cause as any Southern State? Then why not do something for it. Some weeks ago an attempt was made to raise a company in Charlotte to go. For want of money, it could not be effected. Cannot a company of 50 good and true men be raised in Rowan, Cabarrus and Mecklenburg? And while *one* notorious Abolitionist in Massachusetts, offers to gve $10,000 of a million to be raised for aiding free-soilism, cannot our slaveholders contribute enough money to send a company of 50? We think they can and will. The spirit of '76 has not yet vanished.

Let us have a meeting—raise and equip a company and have North Carolina represented in Kansas.

VISIT TO MR. BUCHANAN.—The Keystone Club, of Philadelphia, on Monday morning last, visited Wheatland, the residence of Mr. Buchanan, escorted by several hundred citizens.

The President of the Club, in an eloquent speech congratulated Mr. Buchanan on his nomination by the Democratic Convention, and hailed him as the nation's choice.

Mr. Buchanan replied:

Gentlemen of the Keystone Club: I congratulate you, not upon my nomination, but upon the glorious termination of the labors of the Convention. I am indeed proud of it, and shall long cherish the pleasant recollections with regard to it. I was selected as their choice, but had that choice fallen upon any other I would have cheerfully yielded to the will of the majority. He concluded by a hearty approval of the platform put forth by the Convention.

After a personal intruduction to the members of the Club, he invited them in to refreshments. When they left, Mr. Buchanan escorted them some distance from Wheatland, and gave them a friendly parting.

SENATOR SUMNER.

The Washington Union speaking of the chastisement of this great abolition rascal by Mr. Brooks, says:

From the time of the encounter to the present moment the life of the distinguished patient—according to the abolition press—has been in imminent danger. "Insensible," "high fever," "delirious," "no one allowed to see him," "dying," "dead"—such are the startling anunciations in the Sumner telegraphic despatches which have flooded the country for the last fortnight. Will it be credited, out of Washington, that these annunciations had not the slightest foundation in truth, and that they were systematically manufactured, not out of any consideration for the supposed sufferings of Mr. Sumner, but under the desperate expectation that the "shrieks for freedom" might become deeper, louder, and more profitable than they had been during the recent State canvasses in Maine. New Hampshire, and Connecticut! At no time has Mr. Sumner's condition bordered on the serious. If his physician's statement is to be credited, this persistent housing of Mr. St. with the accompanying telegraphic bulletins, must in the end cover the patent and his sympathizers with supreme ridicule. Dr. Cornelius Boyle, in his examination before the House committe of investigation, states under oath:

"I have seen no medical man with him but myself. There has been none there. There are a great many friends present, and they make Mr. Sumner out a great deal worse than he is, they say he has a fever. I have never discovered any. I have been his constant attendant, and I have never known his pulse at any moment higher than eighty-two. I yesterday corrected an article in the Intelligencer stating that he had a fever, and the correction appears in to-day's paper. He has no fever to my knowledge. I have visited him twice a day. His brother said he ought not to come out, and cited a great many cases that had come under his observation in Paris, where death had taken place in six weeks from blows on the head. His brother is not a medical man. Senator Sumner, of course, took the advice of his brother and his friends, and I, of course allowed them to do as they thought proper. Perhaps I ought to state my reason for objecting to his coming out on Friday. There was a good deal of excitement at that time, and I thought that, if Mr. Sumner did not go into the Senate for a day or two, the excitement might wear off."

Again;

"I think this: that Mr. Sumner might have taken a carriage and driven as far as Baltimore on the next day without any injury."

We have no disposition to interfere with the electioneering plans of our political opponents. It may or may not be that votes are to be gained for the abolitionists by this clinical practice. But if Mr. Sumner expects to defeat the nominess of the Democratic National Convention by confining himself to his bed-room during the present high range of the mercury, and permitting his friends to circulate the most silly stories in regard to his physical condition, he is greatly over-estimating the gullibility of the people, even of his own State. We advise him in all sincerity, to resume his seat in the Senate forthwith. He has had his physician's permission to that effect days and days ago.

The best way to treat slander is to let it alone and say nothing about it. It soon dies when fed on silent contempt.

MR. FILLMORE'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE K. N. NOMINATION.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The letter of Mr. Fillmore, accepting the American nomination, appears in the American Organ to day. The letter is a long one, occupying several columns. In closing he says:

"Having the experience of past service in the administration of the Government, I may be permitted to refer to that as the exponent of the future, and to say that should the choice of the Convention be sanctioned by the people, I shall, with the same scrupulous regard to the rights of every section of the Union which then influenced my conduct, endeavor to perform every duty confided by the Constitution and laws to the Executive. As the proceedings of the Convention have worked a new era in the history of the country by bringing a new political organization into the approaching Presidential canvass, I take occasion to reaffirm my full confidence in the patriotic purposes of that organization, which I regard as springing out of a public necessity forced upon the country to a large extent by unfortunate sectional divisions and the dangerous tendency of those divisions towards disunion.

"It alone, in my opinion, of all the political agencies now existing, is possessed of the power to silence this violent and disastrous agitation and to restore harmony by its own example of moderation and forbearance.

"It has a claim, therefore, in my judgment, upon every earnest friend of the integrity of the Union. So estimating this party, both in its present position and future destiny, I freely accept its great declaration of the National Council at Philadelphia, holding them just and liberal to every true interest of the country, and wisely adapted to the establishment and support of an enlightened, safe and effective American policy, and in full accord with the ideas and hopes of the Fathers of the Republic.

"I expect to sail shortly for America, and with the blessings of Divine Providence hope soon to tread my native soil. My opportunity of comparing my own country and the condition of the people with those of Europe, has served to increase my admiration and love of our blessed land of liberty, and I shall return to it without even a desire to ever cross the Atlantic again."

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.

Advices from Kansas confirm the existence of a state of anarchy and bloodshed.

On the night of the 3d, the abolitionists burnt the town of Bernard, a pro-slavery settlement.

It was reported that the town of Franklin had been captured by the Abolitionists after one hours fighting, in which 3 pro-slavery men were killed.

Another report discredits the capture of Franklin, but confirms the fact of the assault.

Marshal Donalson and four of his posse had been killed near Hickory Point, while attemping to arrest those who assailed Captain Pattis' party.

In the neighborhood of Bull Creek the abolitionists were moving the houses and driving away the families of the pro-slavery settlers.

One hundred and fifty men had gone in pursuit of these marauders.

Gov. Shannon issued a proclamation on the 4th, commanding all illegal military organizations to disperse or be dispersed by the military. He calls for vigilance in enforcing the laws and the protection of the property and persons of all. He had made a further requisition upon Col. Sumner for troops.

CHICAGO, June 10.

Advices from Kansas received here state that Colonel Sumner passed through Lecompton on the 4th inst., bound for Topeka.

It was reported that a new attack upon Lawrance, by the pro slavery men, was contemplated. It was said that the attack would be made at night by six hundred men. The Free State men are determined to offer re resistance.

It was reported that Sheriff Jones had been killed in the fight at Franklin.

FURTHER FROM KANSAS.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Later advices from Kansas confirm the existence of civil war.—Twenty-one Southerners have been killed in different engagements, and several abolitionists had been wounded, but none killed.

Shannon's proclamations have proved ineffectual.

The death of Marshal Donelson is incorrect.

Many Missourians were entering the Territory, and a general battle was expected.

The Washington Union has reliable advices from Kansas, which state that the excitement in Kansas was increasing, and that forty men had been killed.

Col. Sumner had tried to disperse both parties without success.

An attempt had been made to rescue Robinson.

The Union's correspondent had met many troops near the line on Sunday.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—Donaldson is alive.—Sumner is dispersing all the armed men of both parties.

There is a prospect of peace.

A letter from Lawrence of the 6th says, Whitfield's command, 300 men near Piarie City, were ordered to disperse by Sumner, they complied, but re-formed again. Strong company troops are ready to intercept their movement.

AN UNEXPECTED COMPLIMENT.—The Tribune sneers at Mr. Buchanan as "the embodiment of worldly prudence and unfaltering discretion." We do not know that a handsomer compliment could be paid to Mr. B. as a nominee for the Presidency.

LARGE AMOUNT OF GOLD.—The ship Stephen Health, from Australia for London, was spoken on the 14th ult.. She reported having $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of gold on board, with half the crew in irons for an attempted mutiny.

ANTI-FILLMORE CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Eighteen States were represented. Conrad, of Pennsylvania, is permanent President, and one Vice President for each State. The convention adjourned till to-morrow.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Congressional matters are unimportant.

To-day Senator Butler replied to Mr. Sumner's speech.

WASHINGTON, June 10.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Crittenden offered a resolution requseting the President to give the command of the troops in Kansas to Gen. Scott. It lies over till tomorrow.

"Mr., I owe you a grudge, remember that!"
"I shall not be frightened, then, for I never knew you to pay anything that you owed."

MARRIED,

In this county, 1st, by Rev. Samuel Rothrock Mr. JOSEPH CRUSE and Miss RACHEL, daughter of Mr. Elias Beaver.

At Claremont, Mecklenburg county, on Thursday, the 5th instant, by the Rev. R. H. Lafferty, DAN. ALEXANDER, Esq., to Mrs ANABELLA ALEXANDER.

In this County on the 12th inst., by Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Mr. GEORGE A. MILLER, to Miss LOUISA LINGEL, daughter of Mr. Lawrance Lingle.

DIED.

On the 6th instant, SOLOMON HALL, aged about 79 years.

In this county, June 2d, Miss SUSANNA REIMER, in the 24th year of her age.

In this county, June 3d, ARABELIA FRANCES, infant duaghter of Mr. Henry A. and Mrs. Ann Walton, in the 2d year of her age.

In Iredell county, June 3d, after a painful illness, M. N. GRIFFIN, in the 27th year of his age.

In Iredell county, June 1st, JOEL WHITTIKER, aged about 30 years.

In Iredell county, May 26th, THOMAS HALL, aged 56 years.

In Iredell county, June 2d, Mrs. DORATHY GIBSON, about 70 years of age.

On the 12th inst, DAVID ALEXANDER, infant son of Mr. Joseph A. and Margaret L. Patterson, in the 2nd year of his age.

COMMERCIAL.

SALISBURY MARKET.

SALISBURY, June 17.

BACON—Hog round 10 a 11; Lard 10 a 11. Corn, 40 a 45; Flour, 4 a 5; Cotton $8\frac{1}{2}$ a $9\frac{1}{2}$; Wheat, 1 00; Salt, $2.75; Sugar, 11 a $12\frac{1}{2}$; Coffee,—Rio 13 a 16. Java, 18.

NORFOLK MARKET

REPORTED WEEKLY BY ROWLAND & BROTHERS
Extensive Dealers in Flour, &c.

NORFOLK, VA, June 14 1856.

BACON.—Hams, 12 a 14, Hog round 11 a 12
LARD.—No. 1 & 2, 11 a 12
CORN—Mixed, 50. White, 59; Yellow, 51.
BEANS—White, scarce, $1.50 a $1.72.
FLAXSEED—Dull, $1.65 a 1.70.
PEAS.—Black eye, 90 a 95.
COTTON.—10.
FLOUR.—Fine $$6\frac{1}{2}$; Superfine, $$6\frac{3}{4}$; Extra $7\frac{3}{4}$; Family, $8\frac{1}{2}$.
SALT.—Liverpool fine, 1.75. Ground Alum 1 20.
SUGARS.—Refined, $9\frac{1}{2}$c. Crushed, $11\frac{1}{2}$c.
DRIED APPLES.—(Bush. of 28 lbs.) 75 a 00.
DO PEACHES.—(Pealed per bush. 40 lbs.) $2 a $$2\frac{1}{4}$.
HAY—Cargo, 80 cts.

BREM & STEELE
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Merchants,
CHARLOTTE, N. C,

ARE now receiving and opening their SECOND PURCHASE of NEW GOODS for THIS SEASON. All in want will please give us a call.

BREM & STEELE.
Charlotte, June 17, 1856. 1-4t

Greensboro' Female College.

THE Fall Session of 1856, will commence on the 31st day of July.

TERMS,—Board (including furnished Rooms, attendance, Fuel, Washing and lights) with Tuition in all the English branches....$70 00
Incidental tax, for repairs.... ....1 00
Day scholars, for fuel,................2 00

EXTRAS: Music on the Piano or Guitar, $22 50 Drawing, $5. Studies in Heads, Crayon and Pastile, $10. Oil Painting, $20. Latin, $5. French, $10. Regular fees are to be paid one-half in advance, the other half at the end of the session. Lectures on the Theory of Music will be delivered, *free of charge*, to those ladies who desire a thorough knowledge of that interesting science.

Circulars will be sent on application to the President, to those desiring full information,

T. M. JONES, President.
June 3, 1856. 12m

KEITH & FLANNER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THROUGH FREIGHT TO WILMINGTON PER MAIL TRAIN. We have made an arrangement with the Railroad company to run a freight car with their Mai Trains, twice a week, from Salisbury to Wilmington direct, leaving Salisbury on Monday and Thursday—leave Wilmington, on Tuesday and Friday. Our agent will accompany the car to receive and deliver freight at all the intermediate stations. The first car will leave Salisbury on Monday, 23d inst.

KEITH & FLANNER.
Wilmington, N. C. June 17, '56. tf-1
Greensboro' papers copy.

SALE OF LAND.

BY ORDER of the Court of Equity for Rowan County, I will offer the following valuable land for Sale at public auction

350 acres.

To be sold upon the petition of Daniel Coleman and others, being the plantation upon which James Coleman lived and died, situated upon Coddle Creek, adjoining the lands of Margaret Coleman, Phillip Overcash, John Beaver and others. To be sold on the premises the 26th day of July next, on a credit of six months, purchaser giving bond and approved security.

Pr. adv. $3 50. 6t—1

115 acres.

To be sold on the petition of Edmund Burk and others, belonging to the estate of Joseph Cowan deceased, known as the Isaac Cowan place, adjoining the lands of O. G. Foard, Milton Cowan and others. To be sold at the Court House in Salisbury on the 5th day of August next, being Tuesday of Rowan County Court. Terms, nine months credit, bond and approved security.

L. BLACKMER, C. M. C.
June 12, 1856. 8—1 Pr adv. $1.

ROWAN FACTORY.

"Tribute to whom tribute is due;" if to the North, pay it—if not encourage home manufactures—

THE Subscribers have put the ROWAN FACTORY (located in Salisbury,) in successful operation, and are making superior Sheetings and Yarns, which they offer on reasonable terms. We are determined to produce goods equal to the best made in the State, and will spare no effort to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

In a few weeks we shall be prepared to fill orders for Sheetings and heavy goods—Cotton Batts kept on hand and for sale.

The grist Mills are also in operation and Corn will be ground for toll as promptly as possible.

MORNING & MEADER,
Salsbury, June 17th 1856. tf—1.

TO RAIL ROAD CONTRACTORS.

Engineer's Office, W. N. C. R. R.
Salisbury, June 17th, 1856.

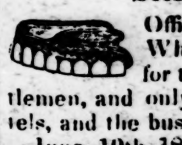
PROPOSALS will be received at Statesville, Iredell Co, N. C., until July 15th, for the Gradation, Masonry, and Cross-ties for the remainder of the First Section of the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company at, and extending West from Statesville.

On the first 15 miles of this work, there is important Masonry, and especially the Bridge across the Catawba River, but all of which is particularly worthy of attention.

Plans, Profiles, and Specifications with estimates of the work may be seen at the office of the Engineer after the 4th of July.

JAMES C. TURNER,
Chief Engineer, W. N. C. R. R.
June 17th '56. 5w.—1

DR. W. F. BASON,
Dentist,
SALISBURY, N. C.



Office on the corner next Doct. Whitehead, conveniently arranged for the reception of Ladies & Gentlemen, and only a short distance from the Hotels, and the business portion of the city.

June, 10th 1856, tf—52.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—CATAWBA COUNTY.—Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—Paul Setzer, Adm'r, of Daniel Setzer, dec'd, vs. Andrew Setzer, David Setzer, Wesley Setzer, and others.—Petition for Distribution.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Andrew, David and Wesley Setzer are non-residents of this State; therefore it is ordered that publication be made in the Republican Banner, for six successive weeks, for the said Andrew, David and Wesley Setzer to be and appear at our next County court to be opened and held for the County of Catawba at the Court house in Newton on the 3d Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said Petition, otherwise Judgement will be taken pro confesso,

Witness: Geo. Setzer, Clerk of our Court at office in Newton this 27 day of May A. D. 1856.

GEO. SETZER, C. C. C.
June 3. (pr. adv. $6.) 6t 51

Presbyterian Female College,
STATESVILLE, N. C

THE second session of this Institution will open in the new building on the 4th day of August next. To make suitable arrangements, the Trustees have spared neither cost nor pains. A commodious and handsome building, furniture and apparatus will be ready in due time; and our worthy and esteemed President will have a number of well qualified Assistants. Our terms are lower than any other similar institution with which we are acquainted.

Board and tuition to be paid in advance.

TERMS—per session of five months,	$60 00
French Languege,	5 00
Latin and Greek, each	10 00
Music, with use of Piano,	22 50
Oil Painting,	15 00
Water Colors and Ornamental Wax Work, each,	10 00
Embroidery,	5 00
Contingencies,	1 00

Candles and Towels furnished by the Pupils. By order of the Board.

S. B. O, WILSON, Pres't
June 3 1856, 51 9t

NEW GOODS!

McNeely, Mock & Gaither,

ARE now receiving, at the old and well know establishment of Jenkins, Roberts & Co., one of the

LARGEST AND MOST
SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS
OF SPRING AND
SUMMER GOODS

Ever offered in Western Carolina.

CONSISTING OF

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Moleskin, Panama and Straw Hats, Bonnets, Buckets, Rope, Carriage Trimmings, Springs and Axels, Glass, Queens and Glassware, Sadlery, Sole Leather, Bolting Cloths, Blasting Powder, Nails, Iron and Steel, Blacksmith's Tools, Carpenter's Tools, Shoe Tools, Tanner's, Linseed and Sperm Oil, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Castings, &c., &c.

A Large STOCK of GROCERIES always on hand.

Particular attention is called to our large and well selected stock of,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which will be sold at unparallelled prices in this country.

All the above Goods have been selected with the greatest care, and we most respectfully invite all those buying Goods this season to call and examine our stock, as we feel no hesitancy in saying that we have a larger assortment than has ever been offered in one season at this place. and that we are determined to sell, and will make it to the advantage of buyers to give our stock an examination before purchasing.

april 1 42tf

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY

ANNOUNCE to the citizens of Rowan and adjoining Counties, that they are now receiving a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods;
Ready Made Clothing;
Hats and Caps;
Bonnets and Straw Goods;
Boots and Shoes;
Glass and Queensware;
GROCERIES AND DYE STUFFS,

which they offer cheap for cash or on short credit. Call and examine, as we are determined to sell.

April 15, 1856. 45-tf

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The committee on resolutions reiterated and affirmed the Baltimore Platform of 1852, together with the following resolutions:

And Whereas, Since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively Americans, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto; therefore,

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth place.

That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery and concerning the reversed rights of the States; and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union—

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American democracy recognise and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union: non-interference by Congress with slavery in States and Territories; that this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the democratic and whig parties in national conventions ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of territories in 1854; that by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of territories and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compacts of the constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of this Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of goxernment.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Col. Inge, of Cal., intruduced the following, which was adopted in committee after considerable debate:

Resolved, That the democratic party recognizes the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy communication with our own territory between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of this Union; and it is the duty of the federal government to exercise promptly all its constitutional powers for the attainment of that object.

The committee also reported the following additional resolutions on

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Resolved, finally, That by the condition of the popular institutions of the old world, and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the right of acquiring citizenship in our own land, the high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the right of every State; and there by the union of the States; and sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many. And, by the vigilant adherence to these principles and the compromises of the constitution which are broad and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, and the Union as it is—the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great progressive people.

First—*Resolved,* That the questions connected with the foreign policy of the country is inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world. And, by solemn manifestations to place their moral influences by the side of their successful example.

Second—*Resolved,* That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this Continent, no less than the interests of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we hold sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine. Their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction, and should be applied with unbending rigidity.

Thirdly—*Resolved,* That the greate highway which nature as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance has marked out for the free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans constitutes one of the most important achievements to be realized by the spirit of moderation, in the unconquerable energy of our people, and that result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have a right to claim over it. And no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with relations that it may suit our policy to establish with the government of the States within whose dominion it lies; and we can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

Fourthly—*Resolved,* That in view of so commanding an interest the people of the United States, cannot but sympathise with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the Continent which covers the passenger across the oceanic Isthmus.

Fifthly—*Resolved,* That the Democratic party will expect from the next Administration every proper effort to be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico and maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised on the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and the Union at large.

Blackwood's Magazine, for May, is to hand. Price $3 a year. Price of Blackwood and any one of the Reviews $5; the four Reviews and Blackwood $10. Address Leonard Scott & Co. 76 Fulton st., New York.

The Privilege of Opening Tobacconists' Shops in Paris is now almost exclusively reserved for the wounded soldiers of the Crimean army.

SELECTED.

Song—Air—"Blanche-Alpin."

If I were the light of the brightest star
 That burns in the zenith now,
I'd tumble down from my home afar
 To kiss thy radiant brow!
If I were the breath of a fragrant flower,
 With viewless form and free,
I'd steal away from the fairest bower
 To live with, and love but thee!

If I were the soul of bewitching song,
 With moving, melting tone,
I'd float from the gay and thoughtless throng
 To soothe thy soul alone!
If I were a charm, by fairy wrought,
 I'd mark thee with a sign,
And ne'er again should a gloomy thought
 O'ershadow thy spirit's shrine!

If I were a memory past alloy,
 I'd linger where thou art;
If I were the thought of abiding joy,
 I'd nestle in thy heart!
If I were a hope, with magic might
 To make the future fair,
I'd make thy home on the earth, as bright
 As the paths of angele are!

MR. BROOK'S LETTER TO THE SENATE.

During the sitting of the United States Senate on Monday, the presiding officer presented the following letter from the Hon. P. S. Brooks, of the House of Representatives, which was read and ordered to be printed:

House of Representatives, May 26.

Sir: I have seen in the public Journals this morning the report of the committee of the Senate, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate directing an inquiry into an assault made by me on the 22d instant on a Senator from Massachusetts.

It is with unfeigned regret I find in the report that what I had intended only as a redress of a personal wrong had been construted into or must necessarily be held as a breach of privilege of the Senate.

Whilst making a full and explicit disclaimer of any such design or purpose, I ask leave to say that, for the occasion, considering myself only a gentleman in society, and under no official restraint as a member of the House of Representatives, I did not advert to or consider there was any alternative restraint imposed upon me by reason that the offence came from a member of the Senate.

I had read attentively and carefully the speech delivered in the Senate on the 16th and 20th instant by the Senator from Massachusetts, and found therein language which I regarded as unjustly reflecting, not only upon the history and character of South Carolina, but also upon a friend and relative. To such language I had a right to take exception under the circumstances, the Senator from South Carolina, who was affected by these remarks, being absent from the Senate and the city.

I had reason to believe that the Senator from Massachusetts did not acknowledge that personal responsibility for wrongs in personal deportment which would have saved me the painful necessity of the collision which I sought, and in my judgment, therefore, I had no alternative but to act as I did.

That the assault was made in the Senate chamber was caused only by the fact that, after a careful search elsewhere on the previous as well as on the same day, the offender could not be found outside the walls of the Senate chamber, and the Senate had adjourned for more than an hour previous to the assault.

I submit the foregoing statement from the high respect I have for the Senate of the United States, and ask that it may be received as a full disclaimer of a design or purpose to infract its privileges or to offend its dignity. I cheerfully add, that should the facts, as reported by the committe of the Senate, be nevertheless necessarily considered as a conclusion of law, my earnest desire is to atone for it, as far as may be, by this unhesitating and unqualified apology.

Asking that you will oblige me by communicating this to the Senate as its presiding officer, I have the honor to remain, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant.

P. S. Brooks.

Hon. J. D. Bright, President of the Senate.

The N. Y. *Herald*, formerly the leading K. N. paper in the Union, is at length forced to make the following significant admission, in its issue of May 16th:

"The Know-Nothings throughout the North, whenever they have held a State Council, have virtually declared for a fusion with the Seward abolition leaugue, or they have been split into pieces upon the rock of niggerism, where so many other brave political barks have foundered and gone to the bottom. The proceedings of the disjointed American Order in Pennsylvania are only the same game of dissolution and disruption that was played in Massachusetts the other day. Our reporter's account of the Erie Free Soil faction of the Know-Nothings at Harrisburg, shows that that active nigger worshipper, Col. Ford, of Ohio, has been at his old tricks among the brethern of Pennsylvania.

A SHREWD EDITOR.

At a Welsh celebration in New York, Dr. Jones told the following amusing anecdote:

The speaker said that editors were like other shrewd men, who had to live with their eyes and ears open.—He related a story of an editor who started a paper in a new village at the West. The town was infested by gamblers, whose presence was a source of annoyance to the citizens who told the editor that if he did not come out against them they would not patronize his paper; he replied that he would give them a "smasher" next day. Sure enough, his next isue contained the promised "smasher;" and, on the following morning, the redoubtable editor, with scissors in hand, was seated in his sanctum, cutting out news, when in walked a large man with a club in his hand, and demanded to know if the editor was in. "No, sir," was the reply; "he has stepped out; take a seat and read the papers—he will return in a minute." Down sat the indignant man of cards, crossed his legs, with his club between them, and commenced reading a paper. In the meantime, the editor quietly vamosed down stairs, and at the landing below he met another excited man with a cudgel in his hand, who asked him if the editor was in. "Yes, sir," was the prompt response; "you will find him seated up stairs reading a newspaper." The latter, on entering the room, with a furious oath, commenced a violent assault upon the former, which was resisted with equal ferocity. The fight was continued until they had both rolled to the foot of the stairs, and pounded each other to their hearts' content.

Cotton Raising in California.—The Sacramento Union, in an interesting article on cotton raising in California, comes to the conclusion that it will not pay. After describing the manner of planting, picking and preparing cotton, the Union says:

"The work, therefore, required to raise a crop of cotton is hardly interrupted from January to January, and thus continues as year succeeds year. In the cotton States this labor belongs to the planter; he controls and directs it; but here the cotton grower would be forced to rely upon hired labor, at a higher price; hence we conclude that cotton, as an article of product to be raised for sale, will not soon be cultivated profitably in California. Labor that would cost in Alabama $200, would cost here not less than $500; five bales of cotton, weighing each 500 pounds, is a large average to the hand, which, at ten cents a pound, would bring $50 a bale, $250 for the five. In this State, at that rate, the owner of land hiring help to make a cotton crop would be getting himself rapidly and hopelessly in debt."

THE WESTERN SENTINEL.

A Democratic & Family Journal.

SOLICITED by many citizens of Forsyth and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title.

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the astablishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "Sentinel" will be devoted to Morality Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the *Sentinel* will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for offices under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the right and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: Principles—not birth-place; Measures—not men.

The paper will be devotedly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights: advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the *Sentinel* will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Especial care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department, and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independent, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rethoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six-monts, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

F. E. BONER.

Dec. 11, 1855. 27—tf.

Methodism and Slavery.—The Methodist General Conferance at Indianapolis has settled the question of the "Discipline of the Church," in the matter of slavery. The report which gave rise to the discussion contained a resolution condemning the buying, selling and holding of slaves. The "Discipline" as it stands, forbids "buying and selling human beings." It was urged, in opposition to the proceeding, that slavery is a civil institution alone, not created by the church, and not to be destroyed by the church. To pass this required a two-thirds vote, and the vote being yeas 121, nays 65, the proposition to amend was decided in the negative. On the 30th, an effort was made to press through the second resolution of the slavery report, rendering all slaveholders liable to the Discipline for the sin of slavery; but it was finally laid on the table by a vote of 123 to 62.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

OF

FOUR HORSE POST COACHES

FROM

SALISBURY TO ASHEVILLE,

THROUGH IN THIRTY SIX HOURS!

CONNECTING with the North Carolina Rail Road. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good Horses and Experienced and accommodating Drivers. Also new Concord Two Horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,—connecting at Morganton with my line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Road in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. 40—tf.

SANTA ANNA

Abdicated!

UPON the strength of which the subscribers, on receiving their most Splendid Assortment of

Read-Made Clothing,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and

Furnishing Goods in General

to which the attention of their numerous customers and friends are especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.

Merchant Tailors.

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

Dr. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

VERMIFUGE

AND

LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The Vermifuge, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The Liver Pills, for the cure of Liver Complaint, all Bilious Derangements, Sick Headache, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

sole proprietors, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLane's, are worthless.

The genuine McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sole Proprietors.

Scovil & Mead, No. 111 Charters Street N. Orleans, General Wholesale agents for the Southern States to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Sill & Sill, Salisbury N. C.
" John Fink, Concord, "
" King Hege & Co. Lexingtyn N. C.
" G. M. Bingham, Mocksville "
" E. & B. Gaither, do "
" W. G. James, Taylorsville, "

May 13, 1856. 1y—48.

The College Boys of New Haven Ct., contemplate the erection of an $800 gymnasium, during the next summer.

Red Astrachan Apples, perfectly ripe and beautiful, were taken from his own tree, about 30 miles from Mobile, on the 25th of May, by the editor of the Advertiser.

Accounts from Oporto state that the prospects in the Deuro wine districts are extremely bad, and that the signs at present threaten a worse vintage even than that of last year.

The Weather has been so cold in Nova Scotia that swallows were found dead, and tender seeds injured by snow.

W. J. MILLS | J. E. MOOSE | J. A. KENNEDY

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

Mills, Moose & Co.

BEG leave to inform their many friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening in the brick house formerly occupied by Kenedy & Mills, their Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes together with all articles usually kept in a Dry Good Store. They are also receiving the largest and best selected Stock of Groceries ever offered in this market, all of which they are determined to sell at prices that cannot fail to please. The highest market prices paid at all times for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Cotton and all kinds of Country produce.

Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856. 1y—35.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
Raleigh, May 1st, 1856.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the first day of June, for the rebuilding of the Bridge over the Roanoke, at Gaston, according to the plans of the Engineer, which can be seen on application at this office. The Bridge is between 1000 and 1200 feet long, and all the materials will be furnished by the Company. Proposals will state the charge per lineal foot for the wormanship alone.

Proposals will be received at the same time, for taking down and relaying one of the Piers under said Bridge, and also for coping all the piers.

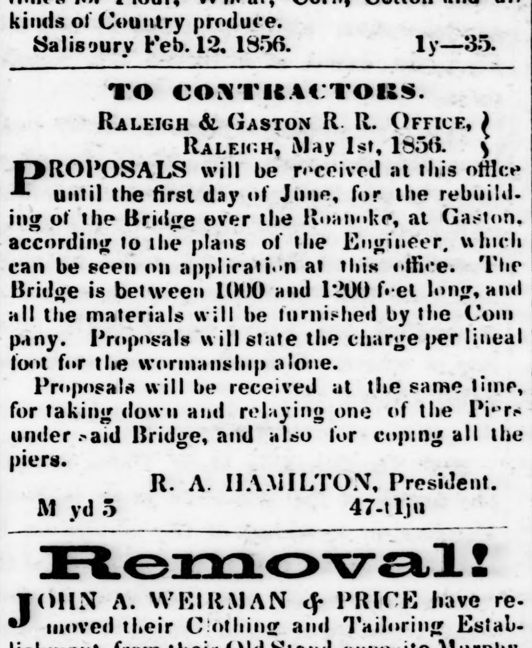
R. A. HAMILTON, President.

May 5 47-t1ju

Removal!

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE have removed their Clothing and Tailoring Establishment, from their Old Stand, opposite Murphy, McRoe & Co. to the corner immediately opposite R. & A. Murphy's Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1855. 23—



TISBURY, Marthas Vineyard

This may certify that I have used Davis Vegetable Pain Killer with great success in cases of cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs colds &c, and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine. JAMES C. LOOMER.

Pastor of the Babtist Church.

This may certify, that I have used Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer in numerous cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have prescribed it extensively in bowel complaint, (particulaly for children.) and it is in my opinion, superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of those diseases.

P. S. When given to children, I have always combined it with syrup of gum arabac, say ten drops to a tea spoonful of the syrup, well mixed. Others have mixed it with milk and molasses, equal parts. A HUNTING, M. D.

This certifies, that I have for several years used Mr. Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in my family in several of those caeses for which it is recommended and find it a very useful family medicine. A BRONSON,

Pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Fall River.

FROM INDIA.

[Extract from a letter received from Rev. B. C. Thomas]

Tavoy. November 18. 1853.

Messrs. P Davis & Son sirs: The Karens here have no more confidence in the charms of their ancestors. They desire rational remedies for the sick By various means, principally thro' the agency of the Rev. D. L. Brayten. these people have become acquainted with your medicine, and their demand or it is to me very surprising.

I now have by me orders for more than fifty bottles; but I have not got one bottle; I therefore wish you to send me a quanity, and I will pay you through the Tresurer of the Missionary Union. There is no medicine which stands so high on the estimation of the Karens of these provincies as the Pain Killer, and I feel willing to gratify them, as I entertain a very high opinion of his worth B. C. THOMAS

Let all afflicted read the following, from the St. Louis Union:—

Stillwater, Minnesota Territory,

Sir.—I deem it a duty I owe to society, especially to the afflicted, to offer this testimonial in favor of that estimable medicine, *Perry Davis's Vegtable Pain killer.*

When passing through Galena, some two weeks ago, I Purchased at your agency a 25 cent bottle. I was then suffering from a severely bruised hand. I applied it in the store, and was astonished at the almost instantaneous relief. Before I left the store, the inflammation was removed, and in less than an hour the pain ceased. In two days my hand was well as ever.

Findingt to be *really* a remedy, I determined to try its effects as a curative for the Piles, to which I had been a martyr for *years.*—I had not, I confess, *much* confidence, because I had already tried numberless nostrums, with out deriving any substantial benefit; but I am rejoiced to say that my doubts were soon removed. After *five* dressings, my Piles were amongst the things that had been. I am now entirely free from them, and in as good health as ever I was in my life.

I have recommended the Pain Killer to others similarly afflicted, and always with good effect.

Several of the Captains of the Upper River boats carry with them a constant supply, and consider it one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,

JOSEPH O. MARTIN.

Sold in Salisbury by SILL & SILL Agents, also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL Charlotte and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally.

Valuable Land

For Sale.

I WILL sell, privately, all my lands in the county of Davie, lying on Hunting Creek, and containing

800 ACRES.

To those wanting choice Hunting Creek bottom land, I will offer great inducements as I am determined to sell. I will give a credit of from ONE to FIVE YEARS on the purchase money.

I will also sell all of my STOCK, CROP, *Farming Tools, and Grain,*

18 *shares in the Central Railroad,*

provided I sell my land. I will sell a lot of *CORN and FIVE HEAD of HORSES,* whether I sell the land or not.

GEORGE WILLSON.

I will also pay a liberal price for a single white man as a manager until next Fall.

G. WILLSON.

April 22, 1856. 46 tf

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

CABINET WARE ROOMS,

On Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.

WE, the undersigned, having entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS,

in Salisbury would respectfully solicit the attention of the people of the surrounding country, and the public generally, to favor uswith a call. Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at the old and well known stand of Rowzee & Co., where we have, and keep constantly on hand, a splended assortment of Furniture, and are constantly manufacturing in in the latest, neatest, and best styles. We are prepared to do all kinds of turning in the wood line at a short notice. All those that want turning done will find it to their intirest to give us a trial. Those wanting anything in our line will please give us a call and hear our prices, we are determined to sell low for cash. We keep constantly on hand Dressing Buteaus, plain do. d., French Bedsteads, Common, do. do., Rocking Chairs, Sofas, Dining Tables, Secretaries and Bookcases, Ladies Workstands, Wardrobes, Corner Cupboards Washstands, Candlestands, Patent Shower Baths &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of Coffins constantly kept on hand. Repairing done at a short notice.

WM. WILHELM,
HENRY MOORE.

Salisbury, N. C, Jan. 1, 1856. 39—1y.

Dr. A. Torrence,

HAS removed to the former residence of Rufus H. Kilpatrick, Esq. known as the McDonald place, two miles east of Third Creek Church, offers his professional services to the public.

February 26, 1856. 37—6m.

SEE the Proprietor of the ROWAN HOUSE, and make arrangements to have your family supplied with the richest, freshest and largest Oysters of the season—direct from Norfolk, in less than 24 hours—in nice kegs, (sizes to suit purchasers) By engaging, you can get them at $1 12½ per keg, containing each half gallon; or $12 per dozen.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve month immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of the State,

I William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL. *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

[L. S.] In tesimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
Pulaski Cowper,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, Jan. 24, 1856. 33-6m.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having determined to move to the West, offers for sale his plantation containing

197 Acres,

lying about three and a half miles from Salisbury on the road leading to Greensboro. The Central North Carolina Rail Road passes through the plantation. There is on the plantation a new two story dwelling house, with all necessary out buildings. About two thirds of the land is well timbered.

The plantation can be divided to suit purchasers into two tracts.

GEORGE W. SMITH.

March 11, 1856. 39—tf.